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Brandon Weekly Mail,

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1885.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have now completed such arrangements with the publishers of *Health and Home*, a first-class family paper, as will enable us to give it free next year, to those subscribers of the *Mail* who pay up all arrears and remit \$2.00 for the year just entered upon. With this issue we send out statements to all in arrears to any extent, and shall look for a prompt response. Those who prefer the *Toronto Mail* or the *Toronto News to Health and Home*, can have either clubbed with our paper at \$2.50; in short we will give any other publication desired with the *Mail*, at a considerable reduction off the face value of both. We are fully aware that times are hard and money difficult to be got, and this is our chief reason for making a reduction in the regular price of our paper. It should also remind our readers that a newspaper cannot be run on the wind. We have a weekly outlay of very nearly \$1000 in wages, rent, fuel and printing materials, that must be met by prompt payments, which prevent us giving the credit for subscriptions many seem inclined to take. We must insist on a prompt settlement of all arrears, and we make this offer as an extra incentive.

C. CLIFFE,

Ed. & Prop.

THE EXEMPTION ACT AND ITS APOLOGISTS.

Some eastern papers have said that the odious Exemption Act of the Manitoba Legislature allows debtors to hold property in many cases to the extent of \$7,000, and the Portage organ of the coal-frauders is deep in agony to prove the charge is false from beginning to end. Well, let us see where the falsehood comes in. The Act allows the judgment debtor to hold the beds and bedding and also his furniture and effects not exceeding \$500, that is he may hold \$500 worth of furniture besides his beds and bedding, which proportionately would be worth \$200 more, or \$700 under this head.

2. The necessary and ordinary clothing of the debtor and family which may readily be \$300 more, or as much more as you like.

3. Twelve volumes of books, axe, saw, gun, six traps, nets &c., say \$100 under this head.

4. Food for the family for 60 days, say \$100 more at a very low estimate.

5. Two cows, three oxen, or three horses, or mules, four sheep, two pigs, twelve fowls, and food for the same for 60 days. These may readily be worth \$1,000 as any farmer knows.

6. The tools agricultural implements and the necessities in the practice of his calling to the value of \$500.

7. The articles and furniture necessary to the performance of religious services. As a preacher, who willingly takes the public money and converts it to his own personal use and benefit, has a high opinion of religious services, we may set the necessities in his mind's eye down at \$100.

8. The land on which the defendant resides, provided it does not exceed 160 acres and all the houses, buildings, barns, stables, sheds, fences &c. that may be thereon. A good farm near a railway is worth \$20 an acre, or \$3,200 for the 160 acres, and a good frame or brick house and outbuildings may readily be worth as much more or \$5,400. In fact there is no limit as to what they may be worth, before seizure can be enforced.

10. All the necessary seeds of various varieties for the cultivation of 30 acres. These may readily be put at \$100 more.

Under the several headings we have a grand total of \$9,400. As there is no limit to what the 160 acres and buildings may be worth

before being liable for debt, a farmer may be worth \$10,000 or independently rich before the bailiff can call at his door.

As we have said before, we believe in liberal exemption. It is a hard ship to see a family suffer for household furniture, food or clothing because of the mistakes of parents; but protection should go no further. It would have been infinitely better if the Act specified a certain sum a debtor might be worth before liable for judgments, say \$1000 in buildings and other effects besides the homestead—the gift of the government—and then make no discrimination between classes. As the Act stands, the farmer may be worth \$10,000 as we have shown, but the dealer, merchant or business man who may have every dollar he is worth in merchandise, has to pay the last cent he owes before he can hold one dollar's worth of property. The provisions of this ornamental legislation are strangely commendatory, to say the least of them. The Government never tires of talking of the "honest farmer," and in their act they place the machinery in his hands to induce him to be the most dishonest man in the country, if at all subject to temptation.

A LAWYER'S OPINION OF RIEL'S CASE.

Quebec, June 18.—John O'Farrell an eminent lawyer here, in a letter to the *Chronicle* gives his professional opinion that during the existence of the late civil war the authority of Gen. Middleton was paramount in the region of that war, and that if the texts of Middleton's proclamation and his letter to Riel, upon which Riel surrendered himself to Middleton, be such as they have been represented to be, he is of opinion that Riel, whether he be sane or not, cannot be tried for any act of his prior to his surrender. Precedents are not wanting to show that there has been full and complete condonation of his acts up to the date of his surrender.

The foregoing is a despatch to the *Winnipeg Sun*. Now, supposing this should be true—that Riel's surrender at the request of General Middleton, was a full atonement for all his offences up to the time of the surrender, nothing has since transpired for which he can be punished; and in the face of such a finding the Grit would charge Sir John Macdonald with being the cause of his release.

THE SCHOOLS.

The School Board is to be commended on the spirit of economy that has reached it in common with the city council; but still we fear the economical step—that of reducing the salaries of the assistant teachers—is hardly the wisest one that could have been taken. We take the ground that there is not a teacher in Canada outside of the colleges, and perhaps not many in them that is getting too high a salary, and a practical glance at the matter will convince any one of the soundness of the contention. There is not a lawyer, or a doctor, or a professional man of any kind, barring the newspaper writer, in a reasonable practice that does not earn from two to ten times the salary paid the school teacher, though the education of the latter costs as much as that of many other professions, and the time of the domain in teaching and preparing for it, during engagement is as fully employed as that of any other of the classes we have named. Although more economy is necessary in the schools of this city, it is not then in the reduction of wages to teachers that are actually required, in the interest of the great majority that it can profitably be exercised. The question is whether it is or is not advisable to retain the collegiate department, in the present financial stringency. We believe the principal, Mr. Popham, is a most efficient teacher, and well fitted for such a trust in any community; but this does not better the situation, the inadvisability of establishing and retaining collegiate departments in

these small places even in more favorable times than the present, remains the same. We think we are not exceeding the mark when we say that with the exception of the classics every branch taught or required to be taught in this department could be taught by a first-class teacher in a common school. The maintenance then of a collegiate department by the general taxpayer is simply for the benefit of a limited few, and that few more limited still when we come to look at the facts as they are. It is safe to say that in our High School to-day there are not more than half a dozen pupils that will ever make practical use of any branches they are studying that could not be taught by the principal of the Common School. Some will leave school before they have gained sufficient knowledge of the higher branches to be of any particular service, others will make no use of that knowledge even if they secure a fairly good grounding in it, as they lack ambition to turn education of any description to a good account, and this narrows down the number in any small place to too few by far to risk the expense of a High School and its attendant outlays.

The State owes the rising youth a good English education—such as can be taught by any good first or even second class teacher, but it is not the duty of the general ratepayer to tax himself further for the education of the children of his neighbor. The world is full of evidence that in nine cases out of ten the men of mark are self taught men; and this being the case is assurance that when there is anything in the youth a good English education at the expense of the State paves the way well for bringing the possessor to the front. With a good general education at the tender years at which it can be secured in our Common Schools, conducted as they are at the present day, he can readily secure the remainder necessary to fit him for any calling in life at as early an age as he ought to engage in the profession of his choice, and this is a practical answer to those who favor burdening the many for the benefit of a few.

Though the percentage of the High School pupils who make any use of their higher education is the same in large places as it is in small ones, yet the aggregate is greater; and the number who bear the expenses of the literary institution being proportionately more, the burden is so imperceptible on the general taxpayer that there are not the same grounds for complaint. If Brandon was sufficiently large to possess three times its present number of classical scholars, there would be three times the number of ratepayers to bear the cost of the school, and it would not then be seriously felt; but as the place is small, as no material assistance is got from the Government, and as many non-resident as resident pupils share the advantages of the school, we fail to see the wisdom in retaining it, at so great a cost, at least in the present season of general retrenchment. Our motto is dismiss every teacher whose services, without injuring the welfare of the general public, can be dispensed with; but pay those well whose services are actually required, and they will then give more satisfactory results for their money.

While Brandon moralists are exercising their consciences over the immoralities of horse racing on Sundays, Winnipeg patriots are agitating one another over Sunday shaving, by barbers of that city. It appears that the barber of the Queen's shaved a man on Sunday who gave him a bogus name, and doubly deceived him by telling him he was a guest of the hotel, when he was not, and because the shaving was done either through feigned or real ignorance it made no difference, a fine of \$5.00 was imposed. This, it appears to us, is straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel in dead earnest. It appears the corporation has a by-law which

allows hotel barbers to shave genuine guests on Sundays, but deters all other tonsorial artists from complying their calling on that day, and prevents even the favored ones from using the razor on all but guests. This is a nice point, and entitles the framer of the by-law to a gold medal for his moralistic precision. There is work that must be done on the Sabbath such as cooking, healing the sick, pulling horses out of wells, if they happen to fall in on that day, but we fail to see how shaving a hotel guest must be placed on the same category. It can be proved that an unshaved face of a hotel guest prevents him from properly understanding a Sabbath sermon, the point is well raised, but if an embryo whisker is such a preventative of good to a hotel guest, why is it not equally so to the man who boards himself in a lonely cottage in one of the half deserted streets of the Metropolis. If it debars in the one case it certainly does in the other, and the God-fearing alderman who drew on his brain for such a masterly stroke of morality, something like Ald. Larkin or Ald. Robinson in this city, cannot escape the charge of class legislation and partiality, to put the case mildly.

A few days since the *Toronto Globe* had a most villainous editorial headed "Decaying at the Top," making scurrilous allusions to what it considers a waning of Conservative strength because of the advancing age of Sir John A. Macdonald. That the Conservative leader must pass from the stage of political action, at some period of the future, goes without saying, but that the Grit print should gloat over the circumstance is most execrable in the estimation of all decent people. There is one sure thing, Sir John Macdonald's decay is not attributable to the base ingratitude of his party, which is much more than can be said of the amenities of the party of purity. The Hon. Alex. MacKenzie is several years the junior of Sir John Macdonald, and all those who know him feel assured that he is a physical and a mental wreck, completely "decayed at the top," in globular language; but when this decay is traceable to the deception and treachery of the "unco guid," it offers a field for Grit pens, if they were only honest in their convictions. Sir John is growing old, but he has never been betrayed by his party, and for the print that has championed party betrayal all the days of its existence to attempt to make capital out of the circumstance, proves it is driven to a last resort. The Hon. Mr. Baldwin, whom many of the party now next thing to deify, was driven to a "decay at the top" by the ravings of the *Globe* and its admirers; the Hon. Mr. MacKenzie is now on the verge of the grave through the thrusts of ingratitude, but because the Conservative party treats its leader with respectable courtesy, the best the *Globe* can do is to gloat over the natural changes of the common events of time.

The "Sabbath Observance" by-law was again stilled by the city council on Monday evening last. The opposing aldermen are just as anxious to see the Sabbath properly observed as are the fathers of the bill, if not more so, when it comes down to practical life, but there are two objections in the way. In the first place they do not care to have a measure forced on them that is provided for as far as possible by other by-laws, by parties who have no other object than personal popularity in view, and in the second place they do not care to pass a by-law that might be upset in the courts. The city charter gives the council power to pass by-laws in accordance with the statutes, and as the statutes, though naming nearly all other offences that the Brandon moralists term eye sores, do not specify name horse racing, it is a point of law whether the council can in this way deal with it. If there is no provincial statute dealing with

VITAL QUESTIONS.

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians: "What the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases of ailments peculiar to Women?"

Ask the same physicians: "What is the most reliable and sure cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c., and they will tell you:

"*Mandel's or Dandelion!*"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable,

And compounded into *Hop Bitters*, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that to disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients"

"Alms dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicians of *Bright's* and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, stomachic, called consumption have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy!!!!

From agony of morbid nervousness, weakness, and other diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape by excruciating pains of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from sciatica,

Erysipelas.

Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases fail.

Nature is heir to

Have been cured by *Hop Bitters*, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

Some genuine without a bunch of hops on the whole label. Shun all the vile, cheap stuff with "Hops" or "Hops" in their name.

it, the British law as referring to colonies would have to be the guide, and what that is, we are not sufficiently versed in legal lore to say. At any rate the by-law remains as an automaton for the city children to play with for a time longer.

The Portage la Prairie town council has a deficit and the Grit print of that burg says: "a deficit under ordinary circumstances is the mark of an incompetent council." On the same reasoning the deficits of the Grit Government between 1873 and 1878 were the mark of an "incompetent" government, to which we say amen. But why ask for a return to power of this same government, to give us a second example of their "incompetency."

It is now almost a settled fact that Southern Manitoba is to have a railway, to move the incoming season's crop. President Stephen has telegraphed that the road will be extended to Whitewater Lake this fall. The news is not a day too soon to cheer the hearts of most settlers in the southern townships.

If our city council only act with promptness, there is still a chance of securing the terminus of the Northwest Central Railway. It appears progress is blocked for the present, by the opposition of the C. P. R. and the Portage and Northwestern. The representatives of those lines represent to the Government, and very properly, that its first 45 miles or so from Sidney westward would only interfere with their traffic without benefiting the country. The facts are that some of the company are interested in land in the vicinity of Sidney, and they are anxious to get the terminus there to boom town lots. There is no business for its extension easterly from a meridian east of Brandon. To serve the country and to benefit the road itself, the terminus ought to be here and we believe it can yet be secured, if Brandon people only set to work with a will to get it.

PROVINCIAL.

The Rapid City standard man must be happy when a municipal council meets in his office.

The Rapid City and Oak River Methodist circuits have been united and the Rev. Mr. Finlott is in charge.

Geo. Ray, living eight miles from Rapid City, had three glandered horses shot the other day.

Twenty-one head of cattle were stolen from a Minnedosa man the other day.

One of the Oak River Indians has a medal struck in the days of King George III. and handed down from father to son till the present.

POLICE COURT.

Even the justice mill is effected by the hand times. Barring the bridge cases reported elsewhere, the following is the record for the week:

John Frank vs. Mouhouse and Sipes, for wages, settled outside of court.

Frank vs. London, assault, dismissed.

David DeBard J. and J. fined a V and costs.

ATKINSON & NATION'S

—IS THE—

Cheapest Place in Town

TO BUY YOUR

DRY GOODS

Ready-Made Clothing,

Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

As our stock is one of the largest in the city and having been bought in the very best markets,—at the late low prices of all classes of goods,—we feel satisfied that we are in a position second to none to offer you the very best goods in any of the above lines at prices to meet the closest buyers.

We also ask you to note the fact that we have no old shop worn goods, bought at boom prices, but the newest goods in the market at

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

Atkinson & Nation,

Corner Rosser Avenue and 6th Street.

...driving cattle and ... sidewalks, lined the ... the ...

DRIVE IT AWAY!

Drive away the ... from ... the ...

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS HEAD FROM

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framed.

I can inform Mr. Burnett that the mon-

etary and mercantile institutions of the

country, as well as the manufacturers, are

quite able, and are prepared, to take the

proper steps to protect their respective in-

terests for future transactions, if the dead

beat law, which delights him so much, is

not disallowed; and we know who suffer

most should they be forced to take such

steps. Had the act not applied to past

debts, very little notice would have been

taken of it, but in this lies the worst in-

equity of the law, which is a lasting dis-

credit to those who voted for it.

Yours &c

Joseph B. Evans.

INTRE STREET BRIDGE.

The parties Stevenson, Nichol and

Roberts who sought to test the ques-

tion of the right to collect toll on the

18th Street bridge, by smashing down

the toll bar, were up before the P. M.

last week on a charge of malicious

injury to property preferred by Mr.

Hosker, the lessee of the bridge. The

magistrate found the parties guilty

and fined them one to ten each and

costs and imputed them in the dam-

ages to the bar, and still the question

of toll is undecided. The defendants

say they will appeal. Some say

discretion is the better part of valor,

and these defendants may think this

way. Messrs Day & Caldwell for

Hosker, W. A. Macdonald for the

defendants. The case is again open

for trial.

Situation Wanted.

AS A Seamstress, ready sewing, dress making

&c, in all their branches. Leave orders at

the Mail office, Brandon.

FOUND

ON the 10th of April, a pony mare, branded on

the right hip. Owner can recover the same

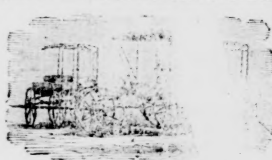
on giving a correct description and paying expen-

ses. Apply by letter in the first instance to

REV. W. A. EURNHAM.

Glenwood.

W. A. EURNHAM.



LIVERY.

JAMES S. GIBSON,

FIRST-CLASS RIGS, STYLISH HORSES.

Livery Sale and Feed STABLES.

DEALERS IN

Horses, Oxen, Wagons, Sleighs, Buggies, Cutters, &c.



FREEMAN'S WORK POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own
Fragrance. Is a safe, sure, and effective
Destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may con-
cern that I am in no wise liable for any debts
contracted by John Bradley, either in his own
name or as purporting to be associated in business
with me.

RICHARD HARRISON,
Dated 14 May, 1885,
W. A. Macdonald.

NEW DEPARTURE

Commencing Feb'y, 2nd, 1885, the following editions of THE DAILY GLOBE will be mailed
to subscribers throughout Canada, the United States and Great Britain:

DAILY GLOBE—Morning Edition	3 mos. \$1.75	6 mos. \$3.50	12 mos. \$7.00
DAILY GLOBE—12 o'clock	" 1.00	" 2.00	" 4.00
DAILY GLOBE—3	" 1.00	" 2.00	" 4.00
DAILY GLOBE—Saturday Morning Edition	" 35	" 65	" 1.25

THE WEEKLY GLOBE

SPECIAL TRIAL TRIP—TWO MONTHS

ONLY 15 CENTS

We want to increase our present large list of subscribers by ten thousand within the next

30 days, and for this purpose make the above liberal and unprecedented offer.

In addition to the above liberal offer we make the following: ANYONE SENDING US

75 cents and 5 subscribers will receive an extra copy for two months free.

\$1.50 and 10 subscribers will receive an extra copy for five months free.

\$2.25 and 15 subscribers will receive a copy of Biography of the late George Brown.

\$3.00 and 20 subscribers will receive a copy of THE WEEKLY GLOBE for one year free.

\$4.00 and 30 subscribers will receive a copy of Saturday's DAILY GLOBE one year free.

\$7.50 and 50 subscribers will receive a copy of THE DAILY GLOBE four months free.

\$15.00 and 100 subscribers will receive a copy of THE DAILY GLOBE one year free.

Subscribe now and secure reports of both Parliaments for only 15 cents.

THE GLOBE has special arrangements by which it possesses the sole right in Can-

ada of publication of new novels by most of the leading writers of

fiction, such as Wilkie Collins, Miss Bradton, Justin McCarthy, T. L. Farjeon, Sarah

Buchary, William Black, Mrs. Oliphant, Hugh Conway, and others.

A story of enthralling interest, entitled WYLLARDS WEIRD, by Miss Bradton, is now

running in THE DAILY and WEEKLY GLOBE, and will be continued till completed. It will be

succeeded by a story from the powerful pen of JUSTIN MCCARTHY, and after the last named

story is completed there will follow one from T. L. FARJEON, the famous novelist.

In addition to the regular continued story, there are always running in the 12 and 3 o'clock

editions of DAILY, and in THE WEEKLY GLOBE one or more additional novels by authors of

world-wide repute. In this manner readers get five or six complete novels each year.

AS AN AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPER THE WEEKLY GLOBE IS UNRIVALLED.

SPURGEON'S SERMON

(Revised by Spurgeon's own hand, given every week in Saturday's DAILY GLOBE and in THE

WEEKLY GLOBE, under special and exclusive arrangement for the Dominion of Canada.

The Rev. C. H. SPURGEON is, beyond question, the most widely read preacher in the world,

and is always ready, practical and instructive.

Address, THE GLOBE PRINTING CO.

TORONTO

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SLIPS.

Thomas Lane reports that his strawberry plants brought from Ontario, thoroughly withstood the winter in his garden at Birtle, Manitoba.

The farmer who is the possessor of a well stocked and well kept garden will by this time be able to form a pretty fair idea of how his fruit and roots are going to turn out for this season.

One of the best, simplest, and greatest remedies for cabbage worm, is boiling water sprinkled on the plants from a watering pot. Do it quickly and do not dwell too long on the leaves, and it can be repeated as required.

G. A. Blake, of Edmonton, N.W.T., received from Scotland last spring, some scabious and raphanus seed, which, when planted, grew well last summer. The plants were not sheltered during the winter but already they are putting out new leaves and look quite healthy.

The love for flowers is fast becoming a prominent characteristic among farmers and their wives since our prairie days are over. Let the good work go on for the sake of health and happiness. Nature has bountifully bestowed these rich blessings upon us for our good. Let us enjoy them to the fullest extent.

The varieties of timber in Minnesota are oak, ash, maple, elm, poplar, walnut, butternut, basswood, cottonwood, box elder, hackberry, birch, white pine and cedar. The pines and other conifers are confined to the northern parts, and the walnut and butternut to the southern. There are a number of other varieties besides those named, and many of the trees are of large growth, furnishing abundance of excellent lumber.

The Birtle, Manitoba, Observer advises farmers and others who are making gardens to take advantage of the season to transplant a large number of gooseberry and black currant bushes into improved ground. Wild bushes fully equal to those cultivated, can be secured in unlimited quantities along the Red Tail Creek, and those who have tried the experiment have had immense success. Last season Robert Nelson had six gallons of gooseberries from a few bushes in his garden and the weight of the currents was so great as to sometimes break the branches.

Seedsmen may deserve some of the censure that is heaped upon them from time to time but they surely do not me it all, and many of the failures in the germination of seed is not due to poor seed, but to poor or indifferent or careless planters and planting. Most of the seed sown, both in garden and field, is put too deep into the ground, the consequence being that it lays there until it rots. Seed requires both heat and air to germinate and grow nicely about one half of the seed, such as cabbage, onions, turnips, carrots, celery, etc., fail to germinate, owing almost entirely to the fact that it is planted too deep, or rather covered with too much soil and it does not have the requisite amount of heat and air to cause it to sprout or sufficient strength to push through the heavy weight and depth of soil which covers it.

REBACHE.

Headache is one of those distressing complaints that depends upon nervous irritation, bad circulation, or a disordered state of the stomach, liver, bowels, etc. The editor and proprietor of the Canada Freeman was cured after years of suffering with headache, and now testifies to the virtue of Barlow's Blood Bitters.

PERSIAN METHOD OF TREATING FEVER.

Sir John Chardin, the celebrated traveler, he, says the Persian physicians (devoted followers of the Galenic school) had frequent recourse to bathing in febrile diseases. His own case particularly is a remarkable example of their practice. He had with him a French surgeon, who gave him every assistance in his power during the violent remittent fever with which Sir John was attacked, but on arriving at Lar, they concluded to send for the governor's physician. The latter on his arrival, stated the nature of the disease (the fever of Bender, or bilious remittent), and contrary to the gloomy prognostics of Sir John and his professional friend, promised a speedy cure. Chardin called out, "I am dying of heat!" "I know it," said the physician, "but you shall soon be cooled." Chardin says: "The apothecary, who paid me the most constant attention, then procured two buckets of water, and, having placed me on a chair where I was supported by two men, poured the water over my body, little by little, from the haunches downward; and then taking a large bottle of rose-water, bathed in the same manner my head, face, arms and breast. I blessed, in my heart, the Persian practice of medicine, which treated sick people so voluptuously.

But our French surgeon, who was always by me, could not contain his indignation. "The man is killing you sir," said he to me, in a compassionate tone. "What! bathe you with cold water in the heat of a malignant fever, with a pint of emulsion, two pints of decoction, and a pound of confection in your belly, with I do not know how many draughts of snow water?" "Depend on it," he continued, "that instead of being very soon without fever, as he has promised you, your death will be the end of the business." "I do not know what will happen," I answered, "but at any rate, I do not feel as if I were about to die, as you supposed." Indeed at that moment, I felt the heat within me diminish, and my senses return, upon which my apothecary, having felt my pulse, said, "Your fever is abating." It went off from me so quickly, that, by one o'clock in the afternoon, I was quite free from it, even in the opinion of the French surgeon. He was very much astonished, and I was transported with joy.

They shoot bears within three or four miles of Minnedosa.

Work on the railway between Minnedosa and Birtle has been commenced.

Minnedosa ladies kill badgers with hot lardies.

Minnedosa is having a church of England parsonage erected.

W. B. St. John is opening a photograph gallery in Minnedosa.

Birtle Town is assessed at \$140,000.

The Grand Lodge of Oddfellows will meet at Portage la Prairie in August.

John Dresser, an old resident of Portage la Prairie, was drowned in the Assiniboine at that place, on Tuesday last.

The St. Andrew's people of the Portage are going to celebrate the 1st of July.

At the Winnipeg races on the 1st of July \$8,000 is offered in prizes.

Three children, two owned by Mr. Cameron and one by J. Logie, of Gladstone, Manitoba—all under three years of age—were burned to death on Wednesday last. They, in the absence of their parents, set fire to building they were in by scratching matches.

A Waddell, treasurer of the Municipality of Franklin, is being prosecuted for converting \$1,200 of the municipality's monies into private funds and though John Norquay takes \$2,000 of the province's funds, there is nothing said about it.

The following appointments have been made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for the Land Titles Office, in connection with the Torrens system: Registrar General, James A. Miller, Q. C.; Examiner of Titles, Felix Chenier; Accountant, E. H. Coleman. The appointment of Mr. Miller succeeds a vacancy in the seat he now holds in the Local House for Rat Portage. It is understood that as the larger portion of that electoral division is now in the province of Ontario, another election will not be held for the constituency.

It will be remembered that a few weeks ago a man named Chas. P. Menden, hung himself at East Selkirk. Letters found on him unsigned indicated that he had been driven to act by prosecution, and detective McGowan wrote to the postmaster at Rye, N. H., where the letters were dated, informing him of the matter. An uncle of the deceased, John L. Menden, who is the man who wrote the letters found on the dead man, now writes acknowledging the receipt of the letter sent to the postmaster, saying that he did not know what had become of his relative and would be glad to hear of the particulars of the suicide. He expresses great satisfaction at the death of his nephew.

The Manitoba Methodist Conference has appointed the Rev. J. F. Betts of Brandon to succeed the Rev. W. L. Rutledge as pastor of Zion Church, Winnipeg, for the ensuing three years. The appointment is one that will meet with the warm approval of the congregation. Mr. Betts is an able and eloquent preacher, and is well liked by all who know him. He is about 35 years of age, a Nova Scotian by birth, and left Cumberland County three years ago for Manitoba, and on his arrival here was stationed at Birtle for one year. For the past two years he has been laboring in Brandon and his unceasing efforts in the cause of religion there have met with unqualified success. This year the members of the Conference showed their confidence in him by raising him to the highest office in the district—chairman of the district—and also elected him as their representative on the Mission Board. At the conference meeting yesterday one of the ministers was heard to remark that he looked upon Rev. Mr. Betts, in respect to ministerial ability, as second to none in the conference. Wherever Mr. Betts has been stationed he has been eminently successful in his labors. He will no doubt, prove a worthy successor to the Rev. Mr. Rutledge, who has been transferred to Portage la Prairie, and for which place he will shortly leave.—Winnipeg Times.

DEPEND UPON IT.

You can depend on Hagyard's Yellow Oil as a pain reliever in the most painful neuralgia and inflammatory complaints. It not only relieves but cures.

Regina is calling for a first-class hotel. Count D'Esthazy, of Austria, is visiting the Northwest, with a view to placing a colony of his countrymen. He states that there are now over one hundred thousand Hungarians in the United States—very many of whom he represents in this present mission, besides the thousands in their native land anxious to emigrate. The Hungarians in the United States are principally desirous of engaging in agricultural pursuits, and the Count says that it is next to impossible to obtain anything like liberal concessions for colonization purposes in that country, owing to the fact of the lands being principally held by large corporations and for speculative purposes. He is very much pleased with our Canadian institutions and with our prospects in the Northwest, and expresses himself as delighted with the country. He goes from here to look at the lands of the Canadian Pacific Railway north of Broadview, thence to those of the M. & N. W. Ry. Co. and we have no doubt that the magnificent prospects which he must be convinced of, and the inducements by way of land and settlement in the country generally will determine himself and his countrymen to take up their abode with us. We are informed that Count D'Esthazy—who, by the way, has held a commission in the British Army—offered Lord Lansdowne and Sir John A. Macdonald ten thousand Hungarians to be enlisted in Canada as Canadian soldiers and form part of the Canadian contingent whose services were to be offered to England in the event of war with Russia.

THIS IS RELIABLE.

R. N. Wagner, Merchant of Everton, was cured of a severe attack of inflammation of the lungs by Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. This great restorative lung balm cures weak lungs, coughs, hoarseness, bronchitis, and all pectoral complaints.



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NOTICE TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

I beg to inform School Trustees in Manitoba and the Northwest, that I have now completed arrangements for supplying every description of wall maps, at the following prices, guaranteed first class:

Eastern and Western Hemispheres, one map.....\$5.00
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Groom Wanted

BY THE BRANDON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
to travel a route in the County of Brandon. A man with experience and references required. Apply personally at the Registrar's Office, Brandon, April 10th.

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Look Out!

For the advertisement next week, of the

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